

True Democrat.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 29, 1845

O. C. DEASE, EDITOR.

FOR U. S. SENATOR,
Alexander G. McNutt.
DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,
A. G. BROWN.

For Congress,
**JACOB THOMPSON,
JEFFERSON DAVIS,
STEPHEN ADAMS,
R. W. ROBERTS.**

For Secretary of State,
W. N. HEMMINGWAY.

For State Treasurer,
WILLIAM CLARK.

For Auditor of Public Accounts,
JAS. E. MATTHEWS.

For Attorney General,
JOHN D. FREEMAN.

Candidates wishing their names inserted on the regular Democratic Ticket, for this and the adjacent counties, are requested to hand in their names immediately. We shall require payment on all Election matters immediately after it is over. Look out, and prepare to hand over the money.

THE JUDGE'S ELECTION.—There is an evident disposition and an effort making to create the impression that Col. Dawson's friends are throwing him off. This is done for a *raison*. We can say to Col. Dawson's friends, that there is no such thing at work among his friends. They all regret that the ill health of his wife has prevented him from visiting the lower counties as he intended when he became a candidate—but his duty to his family is paramount to office. He has remained at the bedside of a dying wife where his duty called him. His friends in making their calculations should bear in mind that Kemper county will give as many votes as all five of the lower counties, and that Col. Dawson will get more votes in Kemper than either of his opponents will get in the five lower counties; there is no doubt; so you will find that the election will be decided by the votes of Jasper, Newton, Clark, Lauderdale and Neshoba, and if we are not greatly mistaken, Col. Dawson will get a majority in the five last named counties. Instead of throwing Dawson off, they will throw him into office.

A whip dog has a perfect right to howl and bark, and no person has a right to hinder or make him afraid. So go it boys, the election is close at hand.

Since the commencement of the slanderous attacks on us by the Clarion, we have had the extreme pleasure of adding nearly a hundred names to our already extensive subscription list. This of itself speaks volumes in our defense. What is one man's gain, is another one's ruin.

Hon. Jacob Thompson.

We see that Wm. M. Gwin is out over date of the 4th instant, again upon this gentleman, Dr. Gwin need not put himself to so much pains to destroy the well earned reputation of Mr. Thompson, for something fairer and purer than the Dr.'s attacks must be brought before the Democracy of Mississippi will consent to put him aside, even for a well tried patriot to fill his place. In judging between the two, as things at present exist, the impartial observer must condemn the course which Dr. Gwin is taking. And even were there no suspicions affecting his reputation, the devoted Democrats would censure him in unmeasured terms. It is evident that the sole object of Gwin is to defeat Thompson for Congress. If this be so, where is the Democrat in Mississippi that will countenance this mammoth Indian speculator. We are quite certain, (we judge from the unequivocal expressions of public opinion,) that in no instance, where it can be clearly ascertained, will the Democracy of this State put another Indian speculator in office. The Dr. is out of the question. If he is not however, "Jefferson" can soon put him where the dogs can't find him. But for the fact that he has considered him entirely out of the way, and unworthy of further attack, many would have been the lashings which he would have had ere this. Should he kick any more, "Jefferson" will up and at him again, and then the far will fly, or we are not much acquainted with a bear fight.

MAJOR GENERAL.—Gen. John A. Quitman has declined being a candidate for re-election to the office of Major General of this division.

The Governor has issued his proclamation offering a reward of \$250 for the arrest of Benjamin Stucky and a negro boy named Henry, who have absconded, and it is supposed were concerned in the recent murder of Mr. Jared Way, in Lauderdale county.

GEN. ARTHUR FOX.—We take pleasure in stating that this gentleman is a candidate for the office of Major General of the 2d Division Military. A purer man, or a better patriot, could not be found in the division, or even in the State. The Eastern boys will support him almost to a man, if they can only learn by the election that he is a candidate. We regret that we did not hear of it sooner. We will do all in our power to make the people acquainted with the fact, and in putting the managers of the election in possession of tickets, as we are requested to do by his friends.

Communicated.

It is known that the Legislature a few years ago, passed a law for the purpose of securing the people of the different townships against insolvent purchasers of the school lands. The law provided that by the concurrence of the people of the township, and the purchasers, the lease should be rescinded, and the land thereby revert back to the original owners—the people of the township. This law was passed for the express purpose of throwing off a great many bad debts, when the purchasers were known to be insolvent, and thereby relieve the people from an injudicious disposition of their 16th sections.

The 16th section of township number 1, range 12, East, was leased out prior to the passage of this law, to persons perfectly solvent, at about its fair value. The interest accruing on the principal would by this time have been sufficient to have schooled every poor child in the township, and have done a great deal towards the promotion of education in other ways. But the purchasers believing they could avail themselves of the benefit of this law, by some management obtained the consent of the freeholders of the township, and by this means the labor of the trustees of the township for years was lost. A few individuals living near the 16th section, and some of those who had just obtained their release (as we are informed) wishing to purchase the land, and believing the time auspicious for getting it cheap, induced the Judge of Probate to offer it again for sale, by representing to him that it was the wish of the freeholders of the township it should be sold, and the land was bid off by those interested individuals for almost nothing. This last sale was made without the concurrence of the freeholders of the township, and against the will of at least nine-tenths of them, and it is a most flagrant imposition on their rights, which should be sealed with their just condemnation. The 16th sections belong exclusively to the freeholders of the township, to be by them applied to the education of the Orphans and Poor of the township, and any disposition made of them contrary to these laudable designs, and to the express direction of the people of the township, is unjust, and will not be sustained in any Court of Equity. The Judge of Probate, by a late law, is authorized to discharge the duty of Boards of Trustees in every township where there are none, and he is bound to lease out the sixteenth sections when a majority of the freeholders petition him to do it; but if he lease them out without this order, (but plainly, as in this case, contrary to their wishes, and where the sale has been brought on only to advance the selfish interest of a few,) his acts are void. But no blame can be attached to him as an agent for the freeholders of the township, as he was carrying out, as he supposed, from the representations made to him, their wishes in leasing it.

It is to be hoped the people of that township will sufficiently appreciate the motives of those persons who had this sixteenth section sold contrary to their wishes, (and their rights trampled upon) to take some speedy measures to redress these wrongs, and in the mean time to recollect one of the principal actors in this matter is now soliciting their votes for an honorable office.

A FRIEND OF JUSTICE.

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—After the coming election, the Courts in the 4th Judicial District, will be held as follows:

County	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th
Kemper	21	"	"	"	"
Neshoba	3d	"	"	"	"
Newton	4th	"	"	"	"
Jasper	1st	"	"	"	"
Clark	2d	"	"	"	"
Wayne	3d	"	"	"	"
Jones	4th	"	"	"	"
Perry	2d	"	"	"	"
Jackson	3d	"	"	"	"
Green	4th	"	"	"	"

A. J. McCannan was arraigned at the Circuit Court of Tippah county, on the 8th inst. Hon. N. S. Price, presiding, for the murder of the ill-fated Adcock family. There were four indictments preferred against him by the Prosecuting Attorney, which, it is said, he faced with wonderful nerve and composure. The jury were out about ten minutes, and returned with a verdict of guilty. On the following morning the court sentenced him to be executed on the 1st day of November. He evinced an unusual hardihood throughout his trial, and was unmoved at the solemn sentence pronounced upon him.

"Observer" will say to Judge W. P. Cherry, Sheriff of Jasper county, that he need not expect to cover his deformity by lame excuses. You are behind the times Judge Cherry. Come up and toe the mark, and tell the whole truth. Were you not a defaulter, as Old Josh says? You know you were, and after the matter was exposed, your conscience prompted you to go and settle with Mr. Lightsey, the treasurer, seven months after date. Better late than never.

For the True Democrat.

Mr. Editor: Sir, Permit me through the medium of your widely circulated paper, to make a few remarks in relation to the proposed amendment to the Constitution of this State. The point which I intend to notice, is relative to the admission of Slaves into the State as merchandise. I have silently, but anxiously waited to see the production of some more capable than myself, upon this important subject, but with the exception of one or two small articles, I have looked in vain.

The time is drawing near when the freemen of this State will be called upon to act in this important matter—the time is near at hand when at the ballot-box, the destiny of this question will be sealed for a season at least. It seems to me, sir, that those who claim to be the standard bearers of our flag—those who lead the front of our glorious principles—those who claim to wave in triumph the banner of our liberty, have been slumbering. The sentinels upon our watch-towers have neglected to cry aloud to the yeomanry of the country to thoroughly investigate a subject upon which depends much of the prosperity and happiness of the State. This matter should have been discussed through the public presses, and by the orators of the day, so that the people would call their minds to act upon it from conviction of their own judgment.

I propose urging a few arguments in favor of amending the Constitution so as to admit slaves into the State. The present Constitution prohibits the emigration of slaves into this State under any consideration; the object of this must be to prevent slaves from being brought from the more northern States further south. But will it effect this object? It is a notorious fact that where slave labor is not profitable, the institution will eventually be abolished, and Mississippi cannot stay the event. The states of Louisiana, Arkansas, and the fertile plains of Texas, hold out every inducement to owners of slaves to settle in them. If we stand and fold our arms in silence, and see the rolling tide of emigration and wealth pass us, and settle in our young sister States, we may expect to see them raise to pre-eminence, while we are still groping in poverty and ignorance. Our population is sparse; we have thousands of acres of uncultivated lands, where is only heard the yell of the savage, and seen the lair of the wild beast, where might be heard the sound of the woodman's axe, and seen curling volumes of smoke ascending from various dwellings, and shining fields of cotton spreading forth in grandeur and splendor. It is said that it will tend to the reduction of the price of cotton. I cannot see wherein it can have such a tendency. If we do not allow emigrants to settle in our midst with their wealth, they will go to Texas, and possibly raise more cotton than they could here. It may be urged that they will go to Texas may how, whether we allow them to come here or not. But the thinking man will always stop in Mississippi. The wilderness state of Texas will prevent him from going there and settling in the wild woods, while we have good society and every inducement that is calculated to make an industrious people happy. If we, by prohibiting them from coming here, could prevent them from being removed any further South, the question would appear in quite a different light, but they will go where slave labor is the most profitable. Some may say we have slaves enough to answer our purpose—such an argument is an absurdity. If the Mississippi is the Jugular of the United States, as it has been said to be, let us not see Texas divulge its golden influence over the whole U. States, while we boast of having the material and do not put the work in action. No! Let us invite the wealth of other States to settle among us—let their slaves cultivate our uncultivated lands—make navigable our many beautiful streams—let them dig down the numerous cliffs of rocks, and build Rail Roads, by the convenience of which, we can speedily roll our vast quantity of produce to market—let them hew down some of the towering Pines that are so plenty with us, and build suitable boats to stem the swift current of the rivers with our Cotton. And then Mississippi can wipe from her escutcheon the dark mantle that has so long veiled her brow—then may the world point to her as the brightest Star in our glorious confederacy. VESPUCCIUS.

For the True Democrat.

HENRY CALHOUN.—In righteousness will I judge thee. When you came among us, you were an uncompromising Whig. You have in the presence of many of our old citizens, denounced the democrats as fools! Previous to Harrison's election to the Presidency, you were clamorous and abusive to all those who did not think and act with you. You remained until a sudden dream came over you in which you, through your tools, slipped into the democratic ranks as innocent as a little boy just whipt at school, and for excuse said, you had never understood the whig principles. Now this is either an evidence of your want of honesty, or a want of learning as a lawyer. If you, at your age, had been espousing a cause that you did not understand, then you are not capable of being District Attorney. If you made the worst, and changed your coat for office, then you are not to be trusted. How stands the matter with you? I will simply answer. You wanted office, and the democracy was in the ascendancy in Eastern Mississippi, and by this lolly lolling, you expected to use the democratic party as a stepping stone to power. But you will find more intelligence in the democratic party than you are aware of. They have had you in the scales and found you wanting. HUNTER.

For the True Democrat.

Mr. Editor:—I understand that Wm. P. Cherry is busily reporting over this county, that I some years ago levied on and sold two negroes belonging to Allen Page, under an execution issued from Covington county, in favor of West A. Bell, and never made a return of the sale—which report I pronounce a malicious falsehood! The negroes were not sold under the above execution, but were sold to satisfy an execution in favor of Owen Weatherly vs. W. B. Adams, David B. Garrison and Allen Page for \$1345.78. The execution issued from Smith county Circuit Court, and was returnable to the June term, 1839, of said court. The date of judgment on said execution is December 5, 1837. I levied this last named execution on three negroes, named Arab, Ann, and Amanda, as the property of Allen Page, and sold them on the 3d Monday in February, 1839, for \$1825.00. \$1529.53 of said money was placed to the credit of Owen Weatherly for his principal, interest and cost. It being the oldest judgment, it was satisfied first, and the balance, \$304.00, I placed to the credit of West A. Bell, on his execution. I find, by looking over the whole matter, (which I never should, had I not been slandered,) that in crediting the two executions, I credited them for \$853 more than the negroes brought. Said negroes were bid off by A. M. Wilson, for James S. Terral. Allen Page, on enquiry, can tell where the negroes went to. Any honest man will be satisfied from the above, that I acted rightly in the matter. I consider S. R. Adams at the bottom of all these lies, for Cherry has not sense enough to tell a "hawk from a hand saw"—and is only the mouth piece of this poor puke, who has not the courage to propagate these falsehoods himself. Were it not that there are good men in this county, who do not know these pusillanimous reptiles, I would not condescend to notice them. I challenge them and all their thievish crowd, to show one dishonest act against me in all my life. I have lived ever since I was eleven years old, within the bounds of 30 miles of where I now live, and am now two score and near seven years old, and the old settlers know me. This fellow Adams who is our senator, and represents a large minority of this senatorial district, and as I conceive misrepresents honest people, swindled me out of six or seven hundred dollars, and is trying to swindle me out of a few hundred more, by denying his own receipts—and offered to fee a man to help him out in his low, mean and underhanded tricks to bully me into silence, but the individual who he wished to hire to assassinate me, was too much of a gentleman to be bribed by any such a mere nary wretch, and exposed the whole matter. Now fellow citizens, I leave it with you to say, if it would not be an advantage to the country, if he was marked with two smooth crops "lick to his head," and turned loose. JOSHUA TERRAL.

Arrival of the Cambria-Cotton Market.

The royal mail steamship *Cambria*, arrived at East Boston on the afternoon of Thursday, October second, thirteen days from Liverpool, bringing out eighty-three passengers, and London dates to 19th September. The budget of news is important. The cotton market was firm at our last quotations, and very large sales had been made, averaging per week since last dates, between 30,000 and 40,000 bales. The harvesting of grain had been nearly over before the late very rainy weather usually attendant upon the equinox, had done much damage. Queen Victoria has returned from Germany, and parliament was prorogued till the 27th of November.—Mons. Boyer Colliard, a writer and orator of much distinction in Paris, died on the 4th Sept. aged 83. A son of Mrs. Hemans has recently been appointed engineer on the Irish Great-Western railroad. Some Millerites were entertaining immense audiences at Exeter, by predicting that the end of the world would "come off" on the 10th October. A new line of iron steamships will soon be started between Liverpool and New York. Quite an active trade has been commenced in sending dairy stock of the Ayrshire breed to the United States. London dates of the 18th Sept. inform us that the English dockyards are in great activity just now, converting old line-of-battle ships and frigates into steam guard ships, propelled by the screw. One hundred and thirty converted Jews recently enrolled in the army were baptised in the river Volga, in the city of Saratoff. They joined the Greek catholic church. In France, they were in great anxiety to hear what had happened between the U. States and Mexico on the Texan borders. The general opinion was, that Mexico would be crushed in one blow, if she ventured a brush with the U. States' troops. The great steamship *British Queen* was sold at Antwerp, at auction, for 238,000 francs. In Spain an insurrection was recently attempted at Madrid: one of fiercer was killed and several persons wounded. Rouge, the self-styled "reformer," was arrested at Breslau on his way to Brieg to preach. The pope's health is rapidly declining, from an incurable cancer in the nose—is upward of eighty years old, and not likely to survive long. At a grand battle in Circassia, between their forces and the Russian army, eight thousand of the latter were killed. The French and English have blockaded the forts of Uruguay, South America.—*Reformer.*

We are authorized by Ex-Gov. McNutt to state that he will, soon after the next November election, address his fellow citizens of the counties of Hancock, Harrison, Jackson, Green, Wayne, Jones, Perry, Wilkinson, Adams, Issaquena, Washington, San Flower, Bolivar, Coahoma, and Tunica. Shortness of time alone prevents him from addressing them sooner. Due notice will be given of his appointments in those counties.—*Vicksburg Sentinel.*

"Sam, is you 'quainted wid any legal gentleman ob de place?"
"None, 'cept by reputation—reputation I mean."
"Well, den—Why an lawyers like fish?"
"I doesn't no fish wid de subject—at all!"
"Whar, Kike dey are find ob de fish?"
(Laughter.)

From the Washington Union.

COTTON—THE GREAT STAPLE.

We lay before the public this evening one of the most interesting letters which has ever appeared in the "Union." Our regular correspondent in New York furnishes a clear, full, and decisive description of the result of the celebrated experiments made by the East India Company in the cultivation of cotton in the East. We recommend it to the attention of our countrymen, particularly of the South; and respectfully advise the editors of newspapers to read, and to republish it in their respective papers.

The English experiment in the East has signally failed. It was made under the most favorable auspices in different parts of India. It has succeeded in none of them. It was made under the eye of ten experienced planters from the cotton region of the United States, with the best American cotton seed; but it has failed! Nature forbids any serious competition between the cotton of the East Indies and that of the United States. The southern portion of our country stands unrivalled in the production which constitutes the basis of the most important manufacture both in Great Britain and on the continent. Well might England struggle to baffle us in the annexation of Texas, for there she would have planted her lever. By her aid, and by her cotton plantations, Britain would have attempted to make herself independent of the United States, throwing her own manufactures into Texas, upon terms that would have defied the competition of our own fabrics; and receiving the raw material in return, upon better terms than she could have obtained the growth of our own southern cotton lands. The acquisition of Texas, therefore, tells the most anxious policy of Great Britain. It makes her greatest interest (the most important branch of her manufacturing system) dependent upon us. In the same proportion of course, it gives us every advantage in competition with her. It gives us wealth in peace, and power in war; because how can Great Britain continue to prosecute a desperate and continued war, which is destined to starve her own manufacturers? The acquisition of Texas thus puts us in possession of almost all the best lands in the world for the growth of cotton; and this is decidedly one of the most important staples, in every respect, that can be cultivated by man. If we do not hold the monopoly of the article, yet we produce it of better quality, than any other country. We may safely defy all rivalry in its production. Thus it becomes an unfailing source of wealth and abundance—of prosperity in peace, and of power in war.

Let us further add, that the acquisition of Texas is not only of great value to the south, but it is destined to shed incalculable advantages upon the north. Let the wings oppose it as much as they please, or let the abolitionists threaten even a dissolution of the Union. Not many months will pass away, before our eastern brethren will appreciate and confess the benefits which they receive. Is it nothing to them that a growing trade is thrown open to their shipping? Is it nothing that a market is opened for the consumption of their manufactures free of all duty, whilst the British fabrics are subjected to the requisitions of our revenue laws? Is it nothing that our own manufacturers have the advantage of enjoying free trade in Texas, with 25 or 30 per cent. in their favor, over the rival manufactures of England or of the continent? But enough for the present! The remarks of our correspondent supersede the necessity of any further reflections on our part; and we again commend his valuable statistics, as well as his general conclusions, to every reader and to every editor in the country.

[From our regular correspondent.]

New York, Sept. 22, 1845.

The *Zenobia*, which arrived at this port on Saturday morning last, from Calcutta, East Indies, brought home one of the American cotton planters, who, some five years since, entered the service of the Hon. East India company, as a superintendent of cotton farms, in their extensive experiment to grow American cotton in that region, and to improve the cultivation of native cotton. I have had much conversation with Mr. T., who went from Mississippi, and after having served the government for five years, the term of his engagement, has returned, as stated, in the *Zenobia*. He has communicated to me much valuable and interesting information in relation to India.

He estimates the experiment has cost the government about \$500,000, and that it has resulted in the most complete and signal failure!

In 1840, an agent of the government came to the United States, and repaired to Louisiana and Mississippi, where the growing of cotton has been carried to the greatest state of perfection, and where he engaged ten Americans, who had been employed in superintending cotton estates in that section of the Union for several years. They were well recommended by the most respectable planters. They left with the agent for India, via England, and took with them large quantities of the best American cotton seed, agricultural implements, cotton gins, presses, &c.

The planters were engaged at an average salary of about £300 each, with an allowance for subsistence of £100 more. Each entered into a contract to remain in the service of the company five years, and to conduct the experiments in such parts of India as the government should point out. Of the ten persons thus engaged, three after the first year returned home, being paid their salaries up to the time of leaving, but were left to bear their own expenses home, while, according to the agreement,